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10 CENTS

CARRANZA DESIRES MEDIATION; DROPS AN INDIRECT HINT

Meanwhile U.S. Tightening
Her Grip; Considers Hold
Up of Imports

MAYOR LEADS MOB

Mexican Rioters Destroy
Consular Building
At Torreon

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, June 28.—It is understood here that boats carrying munitions to Europe have been stopped and are being escorted back to New York and Boston.

Reuters' Service.

Washington, June 27.—President Carranza has indirectly suggested mediation to the United States.

London, June 27.—America is tightening the screw on Mexico and is considering the stoppage of imports into that country.

Refugees who have arrived at the frontier report that a mob, led by the Mayor, destroyed the American Consulate at Torreon.

Distribution of U.S. Troops

Japanese papers carry the following late telegrams:

San Francisco, June 18.—The American troops in Boston have been mobilised and are marching to the Mexican frontier. At present, 3,500 American troops are at Namiquipa, 1,500 at Babircora, 500 at San Miguel, 500 at Madera, 500 at Garena, 3,000 at Casas Grandes, 500 at Calaritos, 500 at Ascension and 34,500 on the frontier, the total being 46,000. The Carranza army has 12,000 troops in Sonora, 40,000 in Chihuahua and 15,000 on the frontier, the total being 67,000.

South American Comment

New York, June 19.—A Buenos Ayres telegram states that the report of the mobilisation of the American troops has attracted keen attention there and in other parts of South America. The people in South America generally think that the mobilisation of troops in the United States affords proof of an American scheme to extend her territory or at least to assert a protectorate over Latin-American countries, and a serious anti-American feeling has been awakened.

The Government authorities and the better classes, however, have taken a different view, and they do not doubt the intention of President Wilson. They think that war may break out between America and Mexico, but the United States will never attempt to wrest territory from Mexico. They believe that President Wilson will make an announcement to the South American countries on the matter.

Many Americans Murdered

San Francisco, June 20.—It is reported that many Americans have been murdered at the Cerralvo Nuevo mine in Mexico.

Germany Wants a War?

San Francisco, June 23.—Germany is watching with great interest the development of the situation between the United States and Mexico. According to reports from Berlin there are two stories in circulation in Germany regarding the United Mexican actions. One is that Japan is helping the Mexicans and the other says that any war between the United States and Mexico will be beneficial to Germany, because the United States will become unable to supply the Allies in Europe with munitions. The Germans are said to be working for a war, which would bring without any effect upon the war situation in Europe.—Nichi-Nichi Americans Reported Captured

San Francisco, June 22.—Advices from El Paso say that, according to an official report to the Mexican Consulate there, in the engagement at Carrizal the Americans lost a captain and eleven soldiers and on the Mexican side General Gomez and thirteen others were killed. Besides 17 American soldiers, 20 horses and 20 rifles were captured by the Mexicans. The American prisoners are now being sent to the city of Chihuahua.—Asahi.

Negro Cavalry in Fight

San Francisco, June 22.—According to an official report from General Trevino, he, acting upon an order from General Obergen, issued an order to General Gomez, which brought about the engagement between the American and Mexican forces. On the American side a negro cavalry force took part in the engagement.—Asahi.

Minister of Navy Resigns; Connection With Monarchy Disapproved by the South

River Traffic Banned for 40 Days While Northern
Troops Are Evacuating Szechuan; Yuan's Funeral

Reuters' Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 28.—Admiral Liu Kuang-hsiung tendered his resignation on the 22nd. It is understood this is owing to his connection with the monarchy movement and consequent dissatisfaction in the South.

Hsu Yun-yuen, the Deputy Auditor-General, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of China.

The obstacle in the way of the release of the salt surplus, owing to the French claim for the payment of interest to the French holders of Lunghai railway bonds, which has not been paid for two years, out of the surplus, has been satisfactorily removed. The French have agreed to the proposal made by the Chinese to pay one-fourth immediately and the remainder by instalments.

The salt surplus, amounting to about Tls. 5,000,000, excluding Tls. 1,400,000 in bank-notes lying at Canton, will probably be released tomorrow.

Chen Yi Leaves Chengtu

Chengtu, June 26.—Chen Yi left this morning. General Chow Chun will take up the post of Governor of Szechuan tomorrow.

The majority of the present officials will remain in office. The leaders of the western rebels are recognised as colonels. It is expected that Liu Cheng-ho will receive an important post.

General Chow Chun brings \$800,000 to relieve the situation.

Sianfu, June 27.—The ex-Chiang-chun, Lu Chien-chang, left today, accompanied by General Chen, after residing at the English Baptist Mission premises for a month, waiting for a safe-conduct to Tungkwan.

Sianfu is quiet. The Yulinfu district is much disturbed and the outlying districts are suffering from tule.

Trade is at a standstill. The banks are closed and the roads still difficult.

To Re-instate Constitution

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 23.—Chen Chin-tao, the new Minister of Finance, has been appointed Director-General of the Salt Gabelle, in addition to his office.

A mandate re-instating the Nan-king constitution is expected at an early date.

Evacuating Szechuan

Hankow, June 27.—The navigation of merchantmen between Ichang and Chungking has been prohibited for 40 days from July 10, as the Northern forces in Szechuan will evacuate the province.—Eastern News Agency.

Yuan's Imposing Funeral

Reuters' Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 28.—The funeral ceremonies in connection with the removal of the remains of Yuan Shih-kai began at 6 o'clock this morning, when, after President Li Yuan-hung had tendered his condolence, the chief

rites were performed.

The huge coffin, covered with a beautiful red silk canopy, on the red bier carried by eighty bearers dressed in green, presented a splendid and impressive spectacle. After the coffin came a number of lady mourners, in chairs.

The coffin reached the station about 10.30, where it was entrained, with the mourners, the deceased's tablet, the wreaths, decorations, &c. The train departed some time later, when a salute of 101 guns was fired and the temples in Peking tolled their bells 101 times.

Roosevelt Definitely Declines Nomination

Deprecates Progressives Running Candidate; He Will Support Hughes

Reuters' Service

Chicago, June 26.—Colonel Roosevelt has written definitely declining nomination for the Presidency, deprecating the nomination of a Progressive candidate and adding that he himself will strongly support Justice Hughes.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. "March of the Peers"....Sullivan

2. Overture, "The Barber of Seville"....Rossini

3. Waltz, "Diana".....Kirby

4. Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni

5. (a) Serenade, "Moonlight"....Morel

(b) Two Step, "Navaho"....Alstine

6. Selection, "The Belkan Princess"....Rubens

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

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mourner, Yuan Ko-ting, announced the removal of the coffin, which was carried out of the Hua-jen Hall and placed on a small bier carried by thirty-two bearers. Meanwhile, the chief mourner placed the tablet of the deceased in a sedan-chair, while servants removed the scrolls, banners, robes, decorations, wreaths, etc., from the hall and placed them also in sedan-chairs.

The coffin was carried on the small bier to Hsinhua-men, where the President bowed as it passed and then returned to his office. The coffin was then transferred to a large bier, covered with a red silk canopy and carried by eighty bearers.

At Hsinhua-men, which is the main entrance to the Presidential quarters, a procession was formed and the Secretary of State, a representative of the Ching house, the members of the Cabinet and a number of the principal officials, including some foreigners, joined the cortège, which proceeded eastwards as far as Tienan-men, where the Diplomatic Corps joined it. The procession then turned southwards down the magnificent broad stone road to the Chung-hua-men, where the Chung-hua-men, the Chinese custom, the mourners walked ahead of the coffin, the chief mourner being immediately in front of it. The leading portion of the procession consisted of banner-bearers, military and naval guards of honor, several bands, both Chinese and foreign, the latter playing the Dead March from "Saul" and also Chopin's Funeral March.

The ceremonial chair was escorted by mounted guards. The President's horse, priests and Lamas followed. Then came the sedan-chair containing the tablet, followed by the robes, decorations, &c. Following these, were seen prominent officials in frock coats or evening dress, military officers, the Diplomatic Corps in uniform, the members of the Cabinet and the late President's sons. The latter were dressed entirely in white and walked under a white canopy, each supported by two attendants.

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Roosevelt Definitely Declines Nomination

Tells Enver He Is Ignorant Youth, Who Has Dragged Turkey to Destruction

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Cairo, June 26.—It appears that the Grand Shereef of Mecca has raised three armies, the commands of which he gave to his three eldest sons. The first is besieging Medina, the second occupied Taif, capturing most of the Turkish garrison and the third captured Jeddah, with its garrison, a battery of field-guns, quick-fires, rifles and much ammunition.

The Shereef's followers have cut the telegraph, uprooted the Hedjaz railway and destroyed the stations for 150 kilometers northward, to prevent Turkish re-inforcements being sent.

It is related that, when Enver Pasha visited the Hedjaz, the Grand Shereef told him he was an ignorant youth who has dragged Turkey to destruction.

London June 27.—No fresh evidence was given at the Casement trial today. The case for the Crown having been concluded, the Court adjourned.

Seven Villa Bandits Captured, Tried and Condemned



The seven prisoners pictured above were captured by American troops. They were tried, convicted and found guilty of being members of the band of Villista raiders that surprised and attacked the Americans at Columbus, N. M., and killed several troopers and citizens. The photograph was made in Deming jail yard.

FRENCH GAIN MORE AT THIAUMONT IN NIGHT OPERATIONS

German Works at Ville-sur-Tourbe Are Destroyed by Artillery

WRECK ARSENALS

Crown Prince Launches Attack Against Fleury Which Is Repulsed

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, June 27.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening announced a continued lull at Verdun, with decreased artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse. For the first time for weeks, except at Hill 304, there was no infantry action today.

The French artillery in the Champagne wrecked the enemy's works at Ville-sur-Tourbe. Our batteries in the Vosges exploded two ammunition depots at Chapelet.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: Night operations enabled us to enlarge the ground we have gained at Thiaumont. There was another keen engagement at Fleury, but the position is unchanged.

The communiqué this evening reported: There was a moderate bombardment on both banks of the Meuse. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the Germans launched an attack against our part of Fleury and were completely repulsed.

London, June 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig yesterday reported increasing activity. A number of successful enterprises were carried out last night at different points of the front. The hostile lines were penetrated at ten different places.

Our parties inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy. Ours, everywhere, were very slight. The Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Australians and New Zealanders were particularly successful.

There was much artillery activity in connection with these raids, on both sides, yesterday evening and last night.

Our artillery was very active against the hostile trenches, which were considerably damaged at many places.

The latest number of the Bulletin to reach here contains two items under the Shanghai head—which, by the way, leads the paper:

Lieut. R. W. Wingrove, of the R.F.A., to Mr. C. W. Pettitt:—"You will be glad to hear we got a direct hit on a new Bosche machine yesterday and brought it down in our own lines. Both pilot and observer were killed."

Mrs. Jones sailed for Shanghai last week. She spent a few months at head office and endeared herself to everyone by her bonhomie. Her confidantes gave her a charming letter-case, which she says she will cherish to the last. We wish Mrs. Jones a placid and uneventful voyage.

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THAT OVERNIGHT STORY DIDN'T INTEREST JUDGE

Prisoner Explained Everything
Except Why He Assaulted
Chinese Policeman

R. R. Gorham, marine engineer, was rolling down the Whangpoo Road yesterday aboard a ricksha. It had been a stormy night and the motion of the vessel put R. E. to sleep. The craft was tacking around a corner when a Chinese constable noticed the unconscious figure and tapped it on its arm. Gorham awoke with a start, saw what it was that had wakened him and is alleged to have then and there maliciously struck the said constable with intent to do him bodily harm.

Gorham was immediately brought before the American Consular Court on the charge. Having heard the evidence against him the prisoner leaned familiarly over the judge's desk and leered at him in perfect friendliness. He took the oath in a carefree manner and started his testimony with a neglected right hand still in the air.

"Are you guilty of this assault or not?" asked the court.

"Well, it was like this, y' honnor," said Gorham. "Last night I left my ship—"

"I don't care about last night. Did you commit the assault as the constable alleges?"

"Let my ship," continued the accused solemnly, "and got two rickshas. I put my—"

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"I put my luggage in one ricksha and I put myself in the other. When—"

"Put him in the jail and bring him up tomorrow afternoon," said the court, having lost all patience.

"I put myself in the other," continued the prisoner, as Marshal Williams led him off to the dungeon.

"I admit I got a little tired because the night before me and some friends."

But the key had turned in the lock and there was no-one near to listen to his story. So the prisoner hung his hat on the floor and went off into a resounding slumber.

Baldwin's Bail Bond Is Declared Forfeit

Fails to Answer Case in U. S.
Court; Warrant Is Asked
For His Arrest

No-one was surprised yesterday afternoon when the case against A. M. Baldwin was called in the United States Court for China and the defendant did not appear. Baldwin was charged with the misappropriation of \$25,000 given him by agents of the Republicans for the purchase of arms. After a legal colloquy of three hours the complainant withdrew his charge and Baldwin was released on his personal bond. He then left Shanghai, supposedly for America.

Mr. J. B. Davies, representing Baldwin, was in court yesterday but made no statement. The accused's bail was declared forfeited. This bond was signed by Mrs. Mrs. Baldwin only. Major C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, made application for a bench warrant on which Baldwin will be arrested should he return to Shanghai.

FIRE BRIGADE SOUVENIR

The Shanghai Fire Department has issued a handsome book as a souvenir of the 50th anniversary Jubilee held recently. All profits made by the sale of this book will be used for the benefit of Shanghai firemen on the front. Copies may be obtained from foremen of the different companies for \$2.

The cover bears the motto: "We fight the flames." The book contains an interesting history that goes back to 1866 and even before that. The first fire was in 1862. After this there was a good many others and the city finally decided that something ought to be done. Something was and the Fire Brigade was formed in 1866.

The souvenir contains pictures of firemen, past and present, old and new equipment, historic blazes, fire stations, etc. It also contains the war cries of the companies. That of No. 1 is worthy of note as showing the vigor of the brigade's former methods. The motto is:

"Say the word, and down comes your house!"

• • •
"The Hypocrites"

Owing to insistent clamor on the part of the populace, Mr. Mike Newman has arranged to continue the run of *Hypocrites* at the Victoria Theater. The picture was to close tonight but since the house was sold up early yesterday evening and irate persons were sending threatening chits unless the run continued, he finally agreed. The picture will be shown Friday, Saturday and Sunday. To add to the effect of certain parts of the film a large organ has been installed in the theater. When asked last night whether he was going to put any clothes on N. Truth in the picture, Mr. Newman answered as follows: "No!"

Austria's Real Dogs of War' Are Found Useful



The Austrian war office has just issued a public appeal for dogs for service in the field in scouting and sanitary work. The dogs have proved of such value that more are needed. This picture shows an Austrian Red Cross squad with dogs on the Italian front.

Sir H. de Saussure Gives Champion's Belt To Cathedral School

Brodie, Ma., Holds It For First
Year; Closing Exercises
At Many Institutions

The Cathedral School closes for the Summer holidays on July 6. Yesterday Sir Havilland and Lady de Saussure, the Very Rev. A. J. Walker, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, the Rev. W. H. Price and Dr. H. C. Patrick (representing the St. Andrew's Society) visited the school.

Sir Havilland de Saussure presented Cambridge University local certificates to Judah, ma. (Senior); Brodie, ma., Elias, ma., Ezra, Judah, ml. (Juniors); Bauld, Bichard, ma., Hall, Tippin, Walker, Penfold, Saphiere (Preliminaries).

Dr. Patrick then told the boys that he was there that morning to represent the St. Andrew's Society. Each year this patriotic society held an examination for children of Scottish parents and this year the Cathedral School had won the first bursary of \$100 which he was pleased to present to Walker together with a certificate and a copy of Burns' works. Dr. Patrick also gave copies of Scottish works to Brodie, ma., Brodie, ml., Macdonald and Donald, ma.

Sir Havilland de Saussure then presented a handsome championship belt—which had been specially made in England—to Brodie, ma., who this year had won the championship in the School sports. The belt, which has the school arms on a silver clasp, is so made that each year the winner may have his name placed on a silver bar.

The Dean in thanking Sir Havilland for his present to the school said that in a hundred years time, when the belt was composed of bars only, the pupils of the school would then remember the school's first chairman and one of its founders. Cheers for everyone present brought a pleasant function to a close.

Tonight, you will have a chance to see the girl students of the McTyre School in a reproduction of "The Princess." The performance will take place at the Olympic Theater, starting at 9 o'clock.

This afternoon at 5.30 the students of St. Francis Xavier's College will be presented with their certificates and prizes.

Today, also, the closing exercises of the Soochow University Middle School will take place at 20 Quinsan Gardens. The faculty announce that the exercises are to be commenced at 3 p.m.

St. John's University announces its twentieth annual commencement exercises to take place on Saturday, July 1, and the following is the program: Boy scout exhibition at 3.30 p.m.; dress parade and review at 4 p.m. and the conferring of degrees at 5 p.m. Addresses will also be delivered by the President, as well as other members of the faculty.

Fuh-tan College graduation exercises of both the college and preparatory departments are also fixed for Saturday, July 1, at 4 p.m. As a preliminary there will be a boy scout inspection at 3 p.m. The college is situated at Siccawei.

The Shanghai American School held its graduating exercises two weeks ago, and broke up for their summer holidays on June 16.

The Public School for Boys ought to have its annual prize giving some time this month, but owing to the

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PRESBYTERIAN VOTE FOR UNION INQUIRY

Assembly Provides Committee
To Make Investigation And
Report in 1917

TO NAME 7 COMMISSIONERS

Status of All Theological In-
stitutions of the Denomina-
tion To Be Settled

Atlantic City, N. J., May 25.—The one hundred and twenty-eighth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which is scheduled to adjourn here tomorrow, today voted unanimously to postpone action on the charges against Union Theological Seminary pending an investigation by a committee to be appointed and instructed to report to the assembly of 1917.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures recommending this proceeding was adopted without discussion. Thus was the troublesome Union Seminary matter disposed of for at least a year, and, incidentally, the adopted report aims at the fixing of the relations of all Presbyterian theological seminaries to the Church, so that never again shall a successor to the Union case arise. The status of Auburn Seminary, which has resolved to follow in Union's footsteps in withdrawing from the control of the Church, will be decided upon when the Union case is disposed of.

The whole question is whether what is known as "the compact of 1870" between the seminaries and the Church is "legally enforceable." By this compact Union, Auburn, Princeton, and a number of other Presbyterian seminaries acknowledged the authority of the General Assembly to approve or reject elections of their Faculties. In 1892 Union withdrew from this compact, and in 1915 the General Assembly acknowledged its right to withdraw. Some of the leaders of the Presbyterian Church take the attitude, however, that action of the assembly of 1915 should be rescinded and that Union should be made to submit again to the compact of 1870, through which orthodox teaching could be enforced, or else surrender the funds collected between 1870 and 1892. It is asserted by some that, since its withdrawal in 1892, Union has become a hotbed of heresy, and as such should not administer what were Presbyterian funds.

The Report on Union Seminary

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, which was adopted as the first step in settling all questions in the case, was as follows:

In answer to overtures dealing with interpretation of the so-called compact of 1870 and its implications, and raising certain inferential questions as to the relation of all our theological seminaries, the appointment of Professors, the character of their teaching, and the Presbyterian oversight of candidates for the ministry to the General Assembly and to the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

We recommend that a special committee of seven, four Elders and three ministers be appointed by the Moderator to take under consideration the questions that have been raised as to the action of the General Assembly of 1915 regarding this compact of 1870, especially as to the bearing of this action upon the legal status of all our seminaries, and also to investigate the whole subject of the relationship of those seminaries to the Church and to the assembly and to each other, to advise as to any proceedings or actions which may be necessary to safeguard existing relationships or to make these relationships more secure, uniform, and mutually helpful and to report to the next assembly.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,

Moderator of the assembly, is expected to name the committee of seven tomorrow. At least three of the four lay members, it is expected, will be lawyers whose opinions in all legal matters will be valuable.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of Auburn Seminary have been under consideration of the Standing Committee in Theological Seminaries, and when this committee reports it will probably recommend that the resolutions be referred to the committee of seven provided for in the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Auburn resolutions state that the Directors of the seminary "accept the interpretation of the compact of 1870" laid down by the General Assembly of 1915. The resolutions further bear "testimony to unbroken fellowship between the seminary and the assembly" and reaffirm the "declaration of loyalty" of the seminary. It is further agreed in the resolutions that the Faculty of the seminary shall "report annually" to the assembly.

Hailstorm Causes Suspension

The assembly, whose sessions had not been disturbed by all of the difficulties of alleged heresies and bigotries in conflict, was forced into a ten-minute suspension of business this afternoon by a hailstorm.

The Rev. W. T. Johnson from Japan reported that the Japanese felt that the United States had not "played fair" with them in the exclusion and land matters; and the Rev. John E. Williams from China said this country should be "patient with China."

The Committees of Foreign Missions reported that its total income for the last year was \$2,287,398; that the standing debt had been reduced from \$101,000 to \$40,000, and that the total assets were \$6,408,000.

Speakers representing other denominations here and abroad addressed the assembly this afternoon, and pleas from ministers of Belgian and Armenian churches were heard.

These Executive Commissioners of the Assembly were elected for three-year terms this afternoon: The Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor of Rochester, A. A. Hyde of Wichita, Kan.; John A. Manson, of Newhaven, Nathan G. Moore, of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis, Moderator of the Assembly ex officio. Joseph A. Stevenson was elected for one year to fill an unexpired term.

out any one's announcing the hymn a group opened up with "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord," and every one in the hall had joined in. This hymn concluded, the Commissioners continued singing, passing to "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and the volume of voices was greatest in the line "Our helper He amidst the flood of mortal ills prevailing."

The Commissioners sang so lustily that the hall could not make itself heard in the hall, and it stopped falling. Dr. Remensnyder then resumed his speech.

Foreign Missionaries Report

Foreign missionaries told of their work at this morning's session of the assembly and their reports held the attention of the Commissioners from beginning to end. The Rev. Dr. George Dunlop, missionary to the Philippines, asserted that to give independence to the islands now "would be to invite for them the fate of Belgium, Servia, or Mexico." The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, stated that 17,000,000 persons in the Andes Mountains were "sinking into paganism" because of insufficient workers in the field.

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LOST SHIP BELL HUSHED BY MANY CASUALTIES

Lloyd's Signal Is Never Rung
Now Except When An Over-
due Vessel Reaches Port

London, May 10.—Several of the bigger groups of underwriters have dropped out of business at Lloyd's recently, loath to stand the speculation and uncertainty of modern underwriting of ships and cargoes.

"You would think, I suppose," said one of them, "that it is the 'war risks' that are bothering us. But ordinary 'sea risks' are quite as great a factor now. Ship crews are not so good. The best sailors are with the navy. Then, navigation is more complex. Lights and buoys are fewer. Ships, moreover, are being used now often in trades for which they are not built, on routes for which they are not fitted, and for which they are not fitted."

"We have stopped ringing the Lutine Bell (the old ship's bell at Lloyd's formerly rung to announce casualties and overdue ship's arrivals) when a casualty is reported, and only ring it now for the arrival of overdue ships. I suppose the ringing for casualties becomes monotonous."

"How do the underwriters take it? You never see the flicker of an eyelid, my boy. Most of these underwriters have about as much range of facial expression to signal a loss as an old sailing ship's figurehead. They never budge. If their feet get cold inside their boots, no one knows it."

"Plums? Oh, yes. We have plums sometimes as well as losses. Last week there was a little schooner from Brazil, I think, very much overdue. Thinking of recent weather and things, I took a risk on her for 15 per cent. premium, standing to lose 5 per cent. if she never turned up. But she came in safe and good."

"Two tings on the Lutine Bell sounded. 'There's an overdue arrived,' he said, hurrying away. 'Some one else is in luck.'

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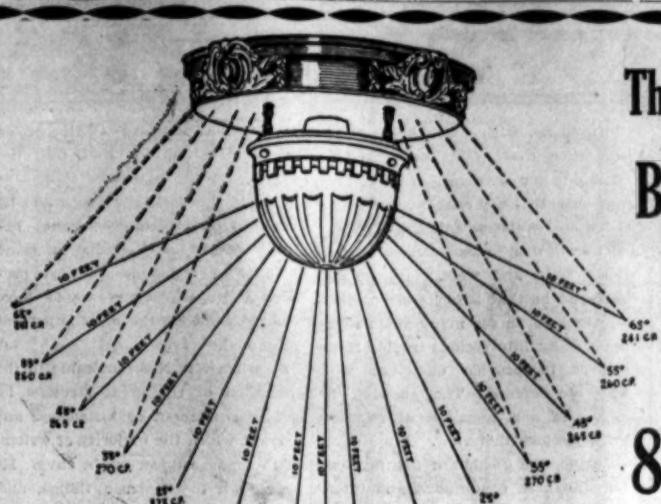
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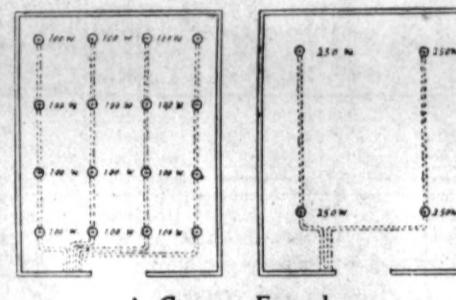
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News and Views in the World of Books

An Englishman's Poland Experiences

John Morse Writes from the Stand-point of a Soldier Fighting in The Russian Ranks—Recent Books on the War

In the Russian Ranks: A Soldier's account of the Fighting in Poland. By John Morse. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50 (gold).

A new and unusual phase of war experience, with many features of value, is presented in this account of how an Englishman traveling in Germany escaped at the beginning of the war into Russian Poland, and, aroused by the brutalities he witnessed, entered the Russian Army and fought with it for almost a year. Business and the desire for a holiday had taken Mr. Morse to Germany in July, 1914, and the last week of the month found him in a small German town a few miles from the Russian frontier. Everywhere as he went from city to city he found the towns crowded with soldiers, the country roads lined with cavalry and artillery, battalions having their full complement of men marching or entraining or being moved in long lines of cars. Being much interested in matters martial and loving, he says, the sight of armed men, he watched all these proceedings with attention. When he asked for the reason of all this activity he was told that the troops were being assembled for the Autumn maneuvers. Nothing that his questions caused him to be looked at with suspicion, he afterward kept silent.

An officer, more affable than the others, who lodged in the house of a German friend with whom he was staying, assured him on July 28 that war would be declared on the following Sunday against the Russians and the French, that the Germans would be joined by the Austrians, and that the German Army would be in Paris in a month. This officer and another continued their friendly attitude toward him and finally helped him across the frontier in the night of August 1. Mr. Morse declares of his own knowledge that the German Army was mobilized, "so far as the Russian frontier was concerned," more than a week before the order for its mobilization was given by the Kaiser.

In the Russian province of Kalisz he found German troops burning, pillaging, murdering the inhabitants, devastating the land, several days before war was declared, and he was able to save his own neck only by the greatest care. He witnessed so many fiendish atrocities that his indignation waxed hot and instead of trying to make his way to Riga and thence to England he asked for a rifle as soon as he fell in with Russian troops, and thereafter took part in the fighting in Russian Poland and East Prussia through the first Fall and Winter of the war. He was taken prisoner by the Germans, from whom, with some others, he managed to escape, and, incapacitated by reason of frozen feet and other injuries, finally made his way, through many adventures, to England.

There are also many interesting accounts of the operations and life of the Russian troops, of their methods of warfare, and their characteristic. As he had spent eight years in the English Army and had been all his life a devoted student of military matters, he writes with expert knowledge. Up to the time when he crossed the frontier into Poland, he says, "I loved war and all that pertained to war; now I loathe it with an ineradicable hate and disgust, and hope never again to see ground crimsoned with blood."

Imperial America

Imperial America: A Discussion of the Complications Forced Upon the Limited States by the World War. By John Callan O'Laughlin, A. M. LL. D. Former Assistant Secretary of State; Secretary United States Commission to Japan; Member American Society of International Law. Chicago: The Reilly and Britton Company. \$1.50. (gold).

Anybody who views with impatience the plea for "preparedness" that is being urged upon the country by the President and other patriotic persons will probably modify his opinions considerably if he reads with care Mr. O'Laughlin's survey of our international relations, responsibilities, and dangers. This survey is not the work of an alarmist, nor in any respect a sensational treatise; on the contrary, it is a sober and moderate exposition of our present standing in the world and of the problems that

confront us, with an accompanying intimation that, if we are wise, we shall put ourselves in a state of preparedness that will enable us to handle all of our problems satisfactorily.

The author sees danger north, south, east, and west. His thought seems to be that it is hardly possible we shall go on for many years without getting into serious trouble if we neglect to provide ourselves with adequate defense. The showing he makes of our international relations fully justifies this view. The Monroe Doctrine, the Caribbean Sea problem, the Japanese contentions and intentions, trade conflicts with the European nations, encroachments of the belligerents of the present war on American rights, discontent on the part of the Central Powers and also of the Allies with our attitude with respect to the war, South American and the situation in Mexico are among the matters Mr. O'Laughlin regards as more or less perilous. The reasons he gives for his anxieties concerning these matters are sound and convincing. He does not say that if we go unarmed and "trust to luck" we shall come to grief; but he does say it is probable we shall deeply regret it if we remain unprepared, and his intelligent readers will agree with him.

There are some things in Mr. O'Laughlin's book to which exceptions will be taken. Friends of President Wilson will not fully endorse all that is said of the Administration's conduct of our European and Mexico relations, nor read with approval the comparisons between Mr. Wilson's way of doing things and that of Mr. O'Laughlin's friend, Colonel Roosevelt; but neither the criticism nor the comparisons are offensively made, and, as a matter of fact, they are for the most part mere repetitions of comments that have appeared in Republican and Progressive newspapers. Another thing that will hardly pass without dispute is the author's statement that this country has not one friend among the nations of the earth. This is a current saying with those who have literally accepted the reports of persons who have traveled in Europe since the war. It is an extravagant and a silly statement, and it has no place in a serious discussion.

Before And After 1914

Before, During and After 1914. By Anton Nystrom. Scribner, \$2.50.

A book dealing with the origin of the great war, appearing after it has been raging for nearly twenty months, needs some apology. But Anton Nystrom's "Before, During and After 1914" can abundantly justify itself. It may not tell us anything particularly new, and it must perforce go over the old facts, but the fact that it is written by a Swedish publicist of note gives its presentation of these familiar things a special significance. Sweden has been set down in the popular mind, apparently with justice, as the most pro-German of all the important neutrals; yet here is a Swede who writes as strongly against Germany as any Englishman or pro-ally American.

Mr. Nystrom, as Edmund Gosse relates in a preface, has been well known during his long life as both a physician and a sociologist. He has

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traveled much on the Continent of Europe and has inquired into the history as well as the existing conditions of the nations. Years ago he suggested that Germany should exchange Alsace and Lorraine for some of the French colonies, and so proposed a bargain which would have removed some of the most important cause of the war.

So when Mr. Nystrom came to the discussion of the great struggle he had an equipment of knowledge and thought which the majority of writers on the same subject might envy. He goes down to the basic things, and, after defining the meaning of racism and showing its shortcomings and dangers, he traces the rival aims of the Slavs and the Germans through historic times.

It is in the tyrannical policy which Germany has displayed toward her neighbors, if they were weak enough, and to the subjected provinces of Poland Schleswig, and Alsace and Lorraine, that Mr. Nystrom sees one of the chief causes of the war. Austria-Hungary followed the same method in her treatment of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and so set the match that exploded the powder magazine of Europe. Mr. Nystrom has no doubt whatever that a more liberal policy would have made the present war unnecessary and impossible, and as he recounts the excesses of the Germans in Belgium with quite as much indignation as any French or British writer, he derides his own countryman, Sven Hedin, and asks if he has taken leave of his senses to show the toadyism he has toward Germany.

Spies And Secret Service

Spies and Secret Service: The Story of Espionage, Its Main Systems and Chief Exponents. By Hamil Grant. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Mr. Grant gives spies a very low rating, and supports his appraisement with an impressive body of expert opinion. He fully endorses the dictum of Napoleon that the spy is by nature a base character, and cites approvingly the conclusion to which the German special information departments are committed that a "white man," that is to say, a man of honor and rectitude, is worse than useless to the heads of the chief bureau of the Berlin Secret Service.

Karl Stiebel, reputed to be one of the profoundest technicians in the business of organizing spy campaigns, is quoted as saying the most valuable spy is the born aristocrat with a bad record and a worse reputation; and this view seems to agree with the practice of the German authorities of picking men of education and good manners for their important missions of espionage. Napoleon's practice was different. His greatest spy, Schulmeister, started life as a smuggler, and of his other spies he

esteemed very highly criminals and peddlers.

In a summing up of his opinions with respect to the ethics of the spy Mr. Grant says that, no matter how interesting the study of the spy may prove in respect to the undoubted variety of the actors and of the dramatic aspects of their operations, it can only be held to be a criminological study. He does not openly acknowledge there may be exceptions to this pronouncement, but what he has to say of Nathan Hale may certainly be regarded as in substance a statement of an exception. The charge he brings against Hale is not that he was a criminal, but that he was a fanatic, and therefore, to some degree unsound in mind.

The specifications with which this charge is supported are not convincing, and it is doubtful that any American who examines them will be persuaded to accept Mr. Grant's estimate of the famous Revolutionary spy. It also will occur to Mr. Grant's American readers that the histories of the wars in which this country has been engaged afford numerous instances in which men and women of the highest character have served as spies, and without doubt it may be set down as an absolute fact that in America at least a "white man" may be an efficient and successful spy. Few Americans could be found who would take exception to the reply Nathan Hale made to his fellow-officers who tried to dissuade him from penetrating the British lines as a spy:

"I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service become imperious."

That certainly is sound doctrine, and the pride with which Americans cherish the memory of Hale shows it

to be a well-established doctrine throughout the country. There is no good reason why it should not be an accepted doctrine all over the world.

Holland

A startling sum of American indebtedness to the Dutch is built up by H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana, Consul General of the Netherlands on the Pacific Coast, in a historical essay entitled "Holland, the Birthplace of American Political, Civic, and Religious Liberty." If we acknowledge the indebtedness we are forced to the conclusion that Holland, and not England, is America's mother country. The author makes a very good showing for the view that a great similarity existed between the civilization of America in her early years and the civilization of Holland.

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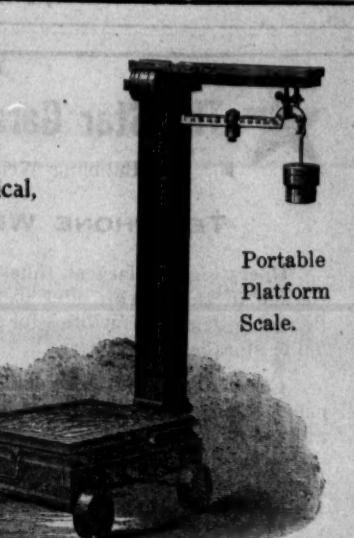
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Scotland. Rest of Club.

Rink No. 1.
G. L. Campbell F. Large
(skip) (skip)
A. Gray J. Scottson
D. MacGregor G. B. Wingrove
J. P. Lowe J. J. Sheridan
Rink No. 2.
E. A. Lawson O. Crewe-Iread
(skip) (skip)
D. Mennie C. E. Pearson
A. G. Stephen E. Payne
H. B. Stewart F. L. Marshall
Rink No. 3.
J. C. Thomson G. H. Phillips
(skip) (skip)
J. Ross Young W. Dutton
G. Dunlop A. W. Dewhurst
R. R. Hynd E. C. Emmett
Rink No. 4.
A. D. Bell W. N. C. Allen
(skip) (skip)
C. M. Bain E. Hunter
J. B. Grant J. Quin
C. W. Porter E. Wheen
Rink No. 5.
J. C. Macdougall S. Hammond
(skip) (skip)
A. N. Warrack H. H. Fowler
J. Valentine F. C. Banham
D. M. Graham R. Simmons
Rink No. 6.
J. T. Dinseduff A. Taylor
(skip) (skip)
J. Park W. A. Ogden
Dr. J. W. Ross W. J. Gande
D. MacDonald W. J. Vine
Reserves
W. D. Graham A. G. Mossop
J. M. C. Gately Rev. W. H. Rees
P. Fenwick C. W. Marshall

In the Courts

The evidence in the opium case of the Hip Foong Hong and H. Neotia and Company was finished in the British Supreme Court yesterday. Arguments will be heard this morning. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. D. McNeill, for defendants.

Re-examined.—It might be that the offer of 18 chests was to include payment of the contract prices and all interest. He did not know very much about that matter. If plaintiff had come along in 1914 he could have had whatever money was due to him, if witness had instructions from India. The amount of plaintiff's Malwa opium contracts was very small—11½ chests altogether.

In answer to his Lordship witness said he thought the gentleman who was Shanghai manager when the contracts were cancelled did not give evidence in the Indian Commission because of a difference between himself and the firm's proprietors. He was now in the Bombay firm. The Calcutta and Bombay firms were separate. Witness did not know why there should be any ill-feeling between the two parties. The then manager left Shanghai with an ill-feeling against the Calcutta people. This was Calcutta business. Neotia and Co. of Shanghai was one business working for both the Calcutta and Bombay firms.

He carried on business with plaintiff about the Malwa opium contracts because he really did not know what had happened with regard to his Bengal opium contracts. Witness did not take part in any compromise about the present case. He did not start any negotiations.

Q.—I put it to you, an offer worth two lakhs has been made to settle the case.

A.—Not a single cent.

Q.—Opium to the value of that thirty chests.

A.—I have heard of it.

Witness further said he had heard that the firm refused to settle with 30 chests but offered 18. There were people from the head office at present

in Shanghai specially in connection with this matter. It might be that 30 chests was the number suggested and that the Calcutta office would not face that amount. The present market price was about Tls. 8,000 per chest.

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The China Merchants steamer Klangtean will be despatched to Foochow at 4.30 Saturday afternoon to return Tuesday morning. Saturday and Monday will be bank holidays and this will make an ideal week end trip.

Local Chinese papers report that Chiang Ping-lin, a well-known Chinese scholar, who had been practically imprisoned, has been set free and left Tientsin on June 27 on board the steamer Fengtung and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on June 30.

General Tsai Ao wired to Liang Ching-kuo on the 21st, informing him that he will start on June 28 from his present post to Hauchowfu in Szechuan, where his headquarters will be removed.

The Apollo Theater, as will be seen from an advertisement on page 5, makes a preliminary announcement regarding the production of "Jane Shore," in five acts and 250 scenes, which is described as "the masterpiece of the film world." Many thousands of pounds have been spent

News Briefies

Owing to numerous requests "The Exploits of Elaine" are now being shown at St. George's Open-air Cinema. Those who have missed this series on account of other attractions now have an opportunity to view it under ideal conditions. Three complete episodes are shown every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

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Obituary

Bishop Brindle
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London, June 27.—The death is announced of the Rt. Rev. Robert Brindle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, who received the D.S.O. for service in Egypt and the Soudan.



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WEATHER

Winds from north-west to north-east to the north of the Eastern Sea. Variable breezes further south. Weather probably improving.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Resurrection of Camille Desmoulins

WHEN Maximilian Harden is called a German Shaw, the title does not fit perfectly. The malice is there, but the differences are too wide. The displays of Puck-like devilry are terrific in the wounds they leave, and in this he is not a brother of Shaw, but a reincarnation of Camille Desmoulins. Camille made the enemy ridiculous and left him gasping with fury and unable to answer; but there was nothing slight or comic in the result; Camille slew. So does Harden.

In the current issue of *Die Zukunft* he deals with the starvation topic, and most of his article is taken up with a translation of Edmond de Concourt's description of the sufferings of Paris in the siege of 1870. It is all done with the perfectly innocent object, Harden assures his infuriated victims, of reminding his countrymen "what a burden of suffering and sorrow can be borne by a people determined to fight for freedom, for the right to govern themselves, and for honor." Who can object to that? And yet not even a German can read the translation without seeing what nonsense it is to charge the Allies with inhumanity or violation of the laws of war in a food blockade of Germany in 1914, when the Germans were guilty of still worse crimes in directly starving the Parisians in 1870.

The Reign of Terror suffered little from the heavy-handed attacks of sober-minded and grimly serious opponents. It felt a mortal blow when Camille Desmoulins began the publication of *The Old Cordelier*, the *Zukunft* of that day. Why, even the method was the same—an innocent-looking and inoffensive translation. Camille translated from Tacitus with the laudable purpose of instructing the public in history.

Only his translations were all of Tacitus' descriptions of a Reign of Terror in Rome, and his readers saw the stupid cruelties of their own rulers in a faithful and startling mirror, divested of all the false logic that masked them. There was only one possible answer to this, the guillotine; but the fatal blow had been struck, nevertheless, and after Camille had been silenced the mass of humbug and false reasoning which constituted the excuse for the Terror was dying on its feet; it had only four months to live.

The only answer that can be made to the reincarnated Camille of Berlin is to silence him. No mass of humbug and false reasoning can long withstand this weapon, the inescapable weapon that cannot be dodged or foiled, the weapon of Camille of Paris, of Maximilian of Berlin.

Building a Navy for Peace

(New York World)

THE Navy Bill presented to the House of Representatives yesterday is in most respects a great measure. It is great in its recognition of facts, great in its plans to meet them, great in its generosity and great in the confidence which it expresses in the determination of the people to spare neither labor nor money in safeguarding the honor and interests of their country.

Differing still, as they always have done, on the subject of standing armies, Americans are almost a unit in favor of a powerful navy. We are threatened by no foe on land. We know that with our first line of defense a formidable one, the danger of attack by sea will be made small.

It was a master-stroke to provide for five great battle-cruisers, a type of ship which seems destined to dominate the ocean for years to come, but it was a mistake to omit from the plan of construction the dreadnoughts still urgently needed.

If the provision of \$360,934,293 (gold) for naval purposes in a single year staggers some of our people who have dreamed of universal peace, let them remember that Congress is now asked to meet a situation that resembles universal war. In the final adjustment of the issues involved in this conflict, an America prepared for emergency will be heard most respectfully in support of a true and lasting peace.

A Wild Mental Journey With Ford

History Is Myth, Two Bankers Invented This War, Flags Are Fatal and Preparedness Talk Is 'Scare Gas'

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, Vice President of the Aero Club of America, and until recently a member of the Naval Consulting Board (from which he resigned because he felt that the Administration was not doing what it should to prepare the United States for war) has interviewed Henry Ford. Here is his account of it, written for *The New York Times*:

By Henry A. Wise Wood

On May 8, while in Detroit for the purpose of speaking on preparedness, I spent several hours with Henry Ford. I found Mr. Ford eager to talk about national defense, but unwilling to discuss it. While volleying his assertions with great rapidity, he refused to pause long enough to permit any one of them to be examined and dealt with. To facts which I submitted he responded with a brief word of dismissal or with a sweeping denial that they were facts; sometimes with the remark that he could not consider them because he himself did not know them to be facts.

In dealing with naval and military subjects his position seemed to be that they were to be tossed aside, because a civilian in presenting them was not to be credited, nor a professional to be trusted. Therefore they were not open to discussion. By this simple mental operation Mr. Ford shut out of the conversation all naval and military affairs. The suggestion that, because of the results of this war or the situation in Mexico, we might eventually find ourselves in international difficulties from which, owing to our weakness, we might be unable easily to extricate ourselves, Mr. Ford pooh-poohed, saying that I was "full of Eastern scare gas."

When in our "discussion" of a nation's need for defensive strength, history was appealed to, Mr. Ford touched upon that he did not believe in patriotism, that no man is patriotic, and that the word patriotism is always the last resort of a scoundrel. To my inquiry as to what he would do in the event of war he replied that even if we were to be invaded he would not make a dollar's worth of arms for the United States. As I wished that there should be no mistake as to his meaning I put the question three times, and three times got the same answer.

Finally, I said: "Mr. Ford, on your roof are three American flags. On seeing them it hurt me to think that beneath them there was a man who is spending vast sums, amassed under their protection, to ruin the defenses of his country, and lay it open to a possibly hostile world." To this he replied: "When the war is over those flags shall come down, never to go up again. I don't believe in the flag; it is something to rally around."

In commenting upon my visit The Detroit Saturday Night aptly remarks: "Understanding Henry Ford is more than a puzzle; it is a pursuit." Coming to Mr. Ford's beliefs, which were given in fragments, with always his refusal to support them with evidence or to permit their analytical examination, these seemed to gather about a single thought. Mr. Ford's

Dilemma Of A Polite Boy

Under this caption The New York Sun prints a communication from "Willie," who confesses himself perplexed, and no wonder. We may doubt the genuineness of "Willie," for most of the messenger boys of New York are grandfatherly and those who are not aged and whiskered have found in Battling Levinsky their model of the perfect gentleman. Here is the communication:

"To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am very much perplexed, and write to you for information.

"I am a young messenger boy, and my mamma wants me to grow up to be a perfect gentleman. I have occasion to use the elevators in most of the large office buildings down town. Yesterday I entered one in the Equitable Building. A young lady with a beautiful feather boa entered with a young man. He took off his hat. Every other man in the car did the same. Two girls then entered and the car left the ground floor. The two latter got out at the thirty-sixth floor, probably working there. The men all got out at the Bankers' Club, replacing their hats on their heads as they did so.

"What I would like to know is, why these men took their hats off. I have noticed that they do not do it for the girls who work in the building. Was it because the other girl was pretty, or because she wore a white feather boa?

"If it is proper for me to take my cap off in a passenger elevator, should I not take my cap off in a street car in the presence of beautiful ladies with feather boas, and if I see them on the street should not I carry my hat in my hand all the time?

"Maybe I am wrong about the whole thing, and the reason why the men all took their hats off was out of compliment to the man who was going to buy luncheon at the Bankers' Club for a lady.

"Will you please tell me what to do in a case of this kind, as it is very perplexing. I could tell from the expressions on the faces of the men in the car yesterday who took their hats off for the first girl that they were perplexed, too, after the stenographers entered.

"WILLIE."

Commerce and Finance commenting on this letter says: It is to be regretted that newspapers print letters

asking questions and then fail to answer them. The Sun never fails at preaching to the high and mighty in politics and in business. It certainly should not hesitate to instruct the lowly and the weak who never heard of Chesterfield yet would be his disciples. Possibly The Sun would find it difficult to answer "Willie's" query. Possibly it would give up as hopeless the problem of why a man will give scant attention to his stenographer down town but raise his hat to her if he meets her up town.

One of the things most noticeable today is the decline of courtesy. Most of our boys are boorish. To be slangy appeals to them as being smart. They have little respect for their elders. Civility is at a discount. No doubt the entrance of woman into business in competition with man has done much to bring about the present state of things. Woman is much to blame. Fashion has robbed her of her modesty which should be one of her chief charms. Short skirts and chewing gum, painted cheeks and powdered face have not added to her grace of manner or mind. The world has progressed wonderfully in the last half century industrially and commercially but politeness is becoming a rarity and gentility no longer cherished.

"This Spring"

(St. Louis Post Dispatch)

Cruel Mars is King.
Oh, poet, put up thy lyre—
For death ghouls dance
Somewhere in France
On civilization's pyre.
No elfin sprites
Are out o' nights—
No fairies on the greens;
But sodden stench
From field and trench
And murder from machines.
The only flowers
Left by the Powers
Bloom only for a while,
The flower of youth
Is falling
With a grim, heroic smile.

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of *The China Press*

London, May 21.—Today we all got up an hour earlier, so though the clock assured me that I splashed about in my tub at half past eight, it was really only half past seven, but as it was a real hot English summer day, I forgave the government and decided to keep the war going a while longer.

I've just had a delightful motor run from town out to the center of Epping Forest, and now I am penning these lines under the shade of a gallant, old oak tree. The joys of the country are all around, blackbirds and thrushes make merry and now and then a robin and a cuckoo join in. I also get some of the drawbacks of the country too in the shape of caterpillars who toy for the inside of my collar and mosquitoes who attack my ankles in "massed formation." When I say I motored here don't picture a Rolls-Royce or Napier. I came by everyone's motor car—the motor "bus"—and the charge was sevenpence paid to a good looking "conductorette" who was clad in the uniform of her profession, a sort of Norfolk coat, skirt reaching to just below her knee and boots and garters which only helped to accentuate the curves of her well-shaped legs.

Mr. Ford asserted that he has found a permanent remedy for warfare, which he refused to reveal, saying that in due time I should learn what it is. This he said he would put into effect, but seemed unable to say when. When I sought to follow up these and other assertions equally vague I was invariably met by his refusal to divulge what he had in mind; I was abjured to wait and see. One clue to his thought may be got from his reply to my likening the external need for a defensive military force to the internal need for an armed police, which was that the police needed neither their clubs nor their revolvers; that the law could be enforced without any arms. Then, in the same breath, he asked if I was a Deputy Sheriff, saying that he and all of his men were Deputy Sheriffs, and that it was my duty also to be one.

When the word "patriotism" was touched upon Mr. Ford burst out with the assertion that he did not believe in patriotism, that no man is patriotic, and that the word patriotism is always the last resort of a scoundrel. To my inquiry as to what he would do in the event of war he replied that even if we were to be invaded he would not make a dollar's worth of arms for the United States. As I wished that there should be no mistake as to his meaning I put the question three times, and three times got the same answer.

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To anyone who was in the States some years ago when the button craze made you smile, the idea of London following the lead was pretty remote, but now here in London under the guise of charity we have got it bad—only ours are flags, not buttons. We've had four flag-days in

the last week when fair ladies, under the plea of helping some doubtful worthy object or other, stopped one, in the street and for the sum of one penny and upwards (generally upwards) decorated the lapel of one's coat with a flag or other "strange device."

When the game started I began a collection of the various emblems and on my mantelpiece stands a pincushion fashioned like a black cat (bought to aid some fund) decorated with all sorts of flags.

There is a green flag with a harp on it—a souvenir of our wounded Irish Soldiers' Fund; the blue cross flag which helped our war horses; a flag with the St. George's Cross on one side and a picture of St. George pig sticking at something which we'll assume is a dragon on the other side. This always reminds me of Chester-ton's

St. George he was for England, And gallantly set free,

The lady left for dragon's meat, All tied up to a tree.

An artificial rose reminds me of Queen Alexandra's Hospital collection; a marguerite the Crippled Children; a miniature lamp the Florence Nightingale day to help the wounded; a red cross flag for the funds of that society; a lifeboat flag which recalls the sweet Grace Darling that pinned it to my coat.

We all say the thing is being overdone, but we give, and give with a smile and free hand to the dear girls who decorate us.

I ran across some rare good fellows the other day, men who are training with the new army and some of their tales were great. One that amused me very much was an account of how on a very hot day a route march in full kit was ordered—the men packing their great-coats into their knapsacks and having to march fourteen miles. A Rhodesian who was one of the crowd, substituted his air pillow for his great-coat—and he got away with the deception, too.

The death this week of Uncle Mac, the race horse, calls up some old turf memories. Originally he was, I believe, called Northallerton and belonged to Col. North, but later under his new name won the Chester Cup for Mr. "Teddy" that being the registered name of a partnership, one of the members being E. T. Hooley.

This week will I suppose see Conscription become law and one of the pet foibles of the Englishman will, much to his advantage, fade away. I am beginning to hope that the Free Trade bogie will be laid by the heels one of these days and that we shall then get a tariff which will prevent our little Island from becoming again the dumping ground of our commercial rivals.

Zeppelin Defence

By M. Georges Prade

The Distinguished French Aero-nautical Expert.

Zeppelins have just made their thirtieth raid on the British Isles. Up to the present only three of these dirigibles have been officially announced as lost on the return journey. It is presumed that the three enemy airships in question were hit by anti-aircraft guns, but not one was brought down on English soil.

In a single case only, that of the Zeppelin which fell in the mouth of the Thames, can it be affirmed with certainty that it was struck. But that is quite sufficient. What has been done once can and ought to be done again and again. All that is needed is to foresee and organise the pursuit of the Zeppelins. To have brought down three Zeppelins is really too feeble an average of success in defence of Great Britain. The greatest difficulty presented by the problem is to signal the approach of Zeppelins in time. They come from over the North Sea, and however numerous the patrol ships may be they represent very few observation posts in comparison with those on the French front. Besides, at the moment when the airships cross the coast lines the noise of the sea prevents the whirring of the motors in the sky being heard. We have, therefore, in front of the points attacked, often near the coast, neither the densely organised zone of observation one finds in France nor the necessary zone of silence.

The first thing to do is to create these. The means of defence against the Zeppelins may be divided into three categories—firstly, above the points attacked; secondly, en route; thirdly, before their departure from their depots.

Firstly, above the points attacked. As the Zeppelins fly at a speed of about sixty miles an hour and at a height of nearly 10,000ft., it is futile to leave the ground to attack them at the moment they are passing overhead. The speediest aeroplane which can carry an arm capable of attacking a Zeppelin takes twenty to thirty

minutes to climb 10,000ft. By that time the airship will have disappeared in the night, having travelled from twenty-five to thirty miles. It is therefore necessary to organise, as in Paris, a permanent system of nocturnal aerial patrols. They should fly out at sea at between 7,000ft. and 10,000ft. high, and about twelve to fifteen miles from the coast. They can do this without danger. A machine sixteen miles at sea, at an altitude of 10,000ft., can plane down with the motor stopped a distance ten times greater than its height—that is to say, it would land on *terra firma* 100,000ft., roughly nineteen miles, away.

Coast Aerodromes

Numerous aerodromes, which need not be very large, but which ought to be made easily recognisable by means of luminous landing marks, should be established all along the east coast. A certain number should also be organised on the west coast, as it is possible that Zeppelins, especially those which fly over Scotland, may make a detour by the north and go down the west coast and fly eastwards, across Scotland, on their way home. Each aerodrome should be provided with a wireless station to link it up with the aeroplanes patrolling at sea. By this means the latter, as soon as a Zeppelin is sighted, will warn the battle-planes, which would have time to rise from the ground and give chase in the direction signalled.

The patrolling, and battle-planes ought to be absolutely distinct. The patrolling machines should resemble observation planes, and have a searchlight and wireless signalling apparatus of limited range, in order to be heard only by its receiving post at the aerodrome. The battle-planes, or chasers, have already been fully described in *The Daily Mail* by Lord Northcliffe. Both these types of machines could be provided with means of landing either on land or sea. For this purpose it is only necessary to fit them, as Caudron did in 1913, with wheels and floats.

The Zeppelins should first be attacked by anti-aircraft guns placed pre-

ferably in motor-cars working in groups and able to move rapidly along the coast as soon as warned. The patrolling plane having discovered the approaching Zeppelin and warned the aerodrome, should hang on to the enemy airship and keep it lit up by the rays of its searchlight, thus signalling it to the chasers and land guns.

The principal directions from which Zeppelins attack the British Isles are now well known, and the bulging of the coast of England towards Norwich and that of Scotland towards Peterhead facilitates the establishment there of patrol stations. Captive balloons moored to buoys, provided with wireless and capable of rising to 5,000ft., could also be employed over the sea. Were this double system carefully established it would be impossible for a fleet of Zeppelins to arrive over the English coast without being signalled in time for the defence craft to come up with them and give battle. Once the enemy airships are signalled their arrival unseen over a town should be impossible. And if the battle-planes' anti-aircraft guns are what they ought to be, it would not be possible for the attacking squadron, once caught sight of, to get away without loss of at least one unit.

Mass Air Attacks

Secondly, en route. To attack the Zeppelins en route for England there is practically only one method, that of a similar fleet of airships of the same type, power, and armament. I doubt if Great Britain possesses such a fleet.

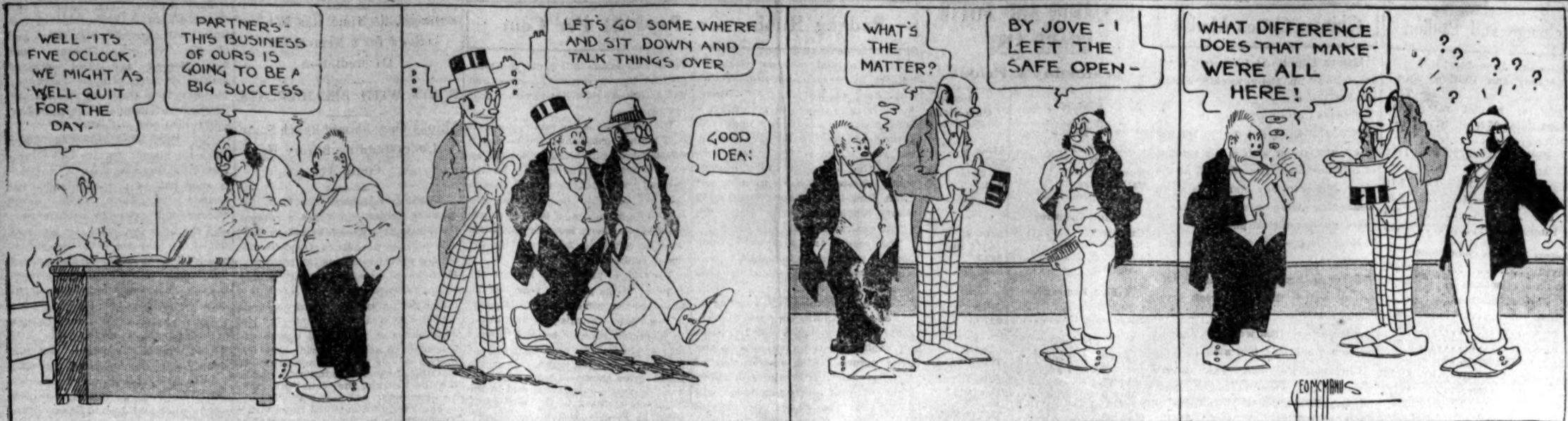
Thirdly, before the departure from their depots. To attack the Zeppelins before they start out is a theory dear to Mr. Pemberton-Billing, and he is

quite right. The first thing to do is to search the Zeppelins out and attack them in their sheds. But to succeed an expedition of this

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Pity The Camel!

What is the difference between a camel and a man? A camel can work eight days without drinking and a man can drink eight days without working.

Not A Thorough Job

"Come, all yo', and be baptized," cried the chocolate evangelist.

"But A've been baptized by the Presbyterians," said Rastus.

"Lord," cried the Baptist minister, "yo' only been dry cleaned."

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| | per case of 12 qts. | per case of 24 pts. |
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| Extra Dry | \$30.00 | \$32.00 |
| Brut | 30.00 | 32.00 |
| Cuvee Reservee | 36.00 | 38.00 |

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Telephone 218

School of Manners Badly Needed, Says Dorothy Dix

IT is announced that the New York University is going to establish a school of manners, and that the degree of M. E.—Magister Elegansarium—may be conferred on such students as perfect themselves in the etiquette of polite society.

This news sounds almost too good to be true. Let us hope, however, that such a course of study is really to be established in one of our great schools, and that it will be compulsory, for nothing is more sadly needed.

For whether other charms and virtues the American youth may possess, good manners are seldom among them.

On every side we encounter multitudes of men who have intelligence, force, power, men who have achieved success in their own particular calling, but who are as ignorant as babes of any of the graces of human intercourse.



They cannot enter or leave a room without falling over their own feet. They do not know what to say when presented to a stranger, or how either to pay or receive a compliment.

Of course, we excuse such men by saying that they have been too busy with big affairs to give their attention to such small matters. We say that it's more important that a man's heart should be of gold than that he should wear the right sort of coat for the occasion, and we try to gloss over his boorishness by calling him a rough diamond.

All of which is sheer nonsense. Nobody will contend that a rough diamond is as valuable as one that is cut and polished, and the truth is that while a man may succeed without good manners, he would succeed better with them. To know how to do things, to possess what the French call savoir faire, is always a help, never a handicap in life.

People have always appreciated this fact so far as women were concerned. In all girls' schools special attention is paid to deportment, and girls are taught the niceties of etiquette that they perhaps do not

have an opportunity to learn in their own homes.

More than that, at home stress is laid on little girls behaving like ladies, and wherever you go the small daughter of the house will receive you charmingly, drop her little courtesy and endeavor to engage you in courteous conversation.

But apparently the mothers of the same families make no effort to instill politeness into their boys, and the lads will storm into the room with their caps on. They will never stop to speak to the visitors, and only grunt by way of reply when addressed.

And when these boys are sent to school no effort seems to be made to supplement their lack of home training in manners. They are grounded in all the arts and sciences except the most important art and science of all, which is that of making oneself agreeable to one's fellow creatures.

For, when all is said and done, good manners will carry one further than anything, else in the world. They are a letter of credit that every one of us honors at sight. The clown may compel our grudging respect, but we present our hearts as a free gift to the courtier.

A young man may be of the most sterling worth, and yet wear a decollete collar that exposes his Adam's apple and a coat and trousers and waistcoat of different makes and colors so that he looks like an animated patchwork quilt, but if he and another youth who knew how to dress applied for the same job the good clothes would get it.

A man might be a genius and yet

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
86, Nanking Road

eat peas with his knife, but he would have a hard time getting close enough to those who might help him to get a chance to show what he could do.

A man may have almost super-human ability in any line, but if he is rude and crude in his manners, if he does not know how to please, he lives and dies neglected.

On the other hand, the man who has what we call a charming personality, who is gracious in speech and polite in manners, finds a helping hand always at his elbow and a friendly shoulder ready to boost him up the ladder.

That is why it is so important to teach boys good manners and why the opening of such a department in the New York University is epoch-making.

Going Into Details

Attorney—And you say you saw Mrs. O'Leary milking the cow?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Attorney—Well, where did you see Mrs. O'Leary milking the cow?

Witness—I should guess just about the center, your Honor.

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F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
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Carpets beaten by electric motor
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Try This Recipe:

ST. CHARLES Biscuits.

1 quart flour.
3 tablespoonfuls fresh baking powder.
1 tablespoonful butter or lard.
6 tablespoonfuls St. CHARLES CREAM.
6 tablespoonfuls cold filtered water.
1 teaspoonful salt.
All level measures

Sift twice all the dry ingredients into a bowl, cut the butter or lard into flour, etc., until well mixed. Add ST. CHARLES Cream and water.

Roll about half-inch thick, cut and bake in hot oven 18 to 20 minutes.

N. B. All ingredients should be chilled, mixed rapidly, and the oven the right temperature.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

Agents for China.



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Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.
The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering stoves, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 28, 1916.
Money and Bullion

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Mex. Dollars: Market rate | Tls. 71.95 |
| Gold Bars: 978 tael | — |
| Bar Silver | 1932 |
| Copper Cash | 8.76 |
| Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 2-11 1/4 | Tls. 6.76 |
| Exch. @ 72.2—Mex. 3 | 9.20 |
| Peking Bar | 345 |
| Native Interest | 10 |

Latest London Quotations

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Bar Silver | 31 1/4 d. |
| Bank rate of discount | 5% |
| Market rate of discount: | — |
| 3 m.s. | % |
| 4 m.s. | % |
| 6 m.s. | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s. | |
| Ex. Paris on London | Fr. 28.16 |
| Ex. N. Y. on London | T.T. 476 1/2 |
| Consols | — |

Exchange Closing Quotations

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| London | T.T. 2-11 1/4 |
| London | Demand 2-11 1/4 |
| India | T.T. 219 1/2 |
| Paris | T.T. 414 |
| Paris | Demand 414 1/2 |
| New York | T.T. 70 1/2 |
| New York | Demand 70 1/2 |
| Mongkong | T.T. 71 1/2 |
| Japan | T.T. 72 |
| Batavia | T.T. 168 1/2 |

Banks' Buying Rates

| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| London | 4 m.s. Cds. 3-0% |
| London | 4 m.s. Docs. 3-0% |
| London | 6 m.s. Cds. 3-0% |
| London | 6 m.s. Docs. 3-1 1/2 |
| Paris | 4 m.s. 430 |
| New York | 4 m.s. 73 1/2 |

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR H.K. Tls.

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| 1-Francs | 4.68 |
| 1-Marks | 3.84 |
| Gold 1-Hk. Tls. | 1.27 |
| 1-Yen | 1.56 |
| 1-Rupess | 2.47 |
| 1-Roubles | 2.45 |
| 1-Mex. \$ | 1.59 |

Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 28, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Official | Langkats Tls. 26.25 |
| Oriental Cotton | Tls. 32.00 |
| Almas Tls. | 13.00 |
| Anglo-Javas Tls. | 10.70 |
| Ayer Tawah Tls. | 37.50 (7 shares) |
| Kota Bahroes Tls. | 11.70 |
| Shanghai-Pahangs Tls. | 1.87 1/2 |
| Seekers Tls. | 8.00 |
| Tebongs Tls. | 26.75 |
| Tebongs Tls. | 27.00 |
| Reah Tls. | 1.30 |

Direct Business Reported

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Waterworks | 6% deba. Tls. 96.00 |
| North China Ins. | Tls. 162.50 |
| Kapalas Tls. | 1.10 |

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 28, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Official | Senambus Tls. 1.70 cash |
| Senawangs Tls. | 17.25 cash |
| Anglo-Javas Tls. | 10.35 cash |
| Anglo-Javas Tls. | 10.65 cash |
| Ziangbes Tls. | 6.25 July |
| Ziangbes Tls. | 6.10 cash |
| Dominions Tls. | 12.60 cash |
| Kotas Tls. | 11.60 cash |
| Chengs Tls. | 3.70 cash |
| Padangs Tls. | 16.50 cash |
| Kotas Tls. | 11.60 cash |
| Pahangs Tls. | 1.90 cash |
| Tebongs Tls. | 26.75 cash |

Dives

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Langkats Tls. | 26.50 cash |
| Tebongs Tls. | 26.75 cash |
| Chemors Tls. | 1.90 cash |

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Routier's Service.

London, June 27.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 2 1/4% for account. £ 60 1/2%
Cheques on London at Paris.
Fr. 28.14
T.T. on London at New York.
\$ 4.76 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/4 d.
Market rate of Discount 5 1/4%
Egyptian Cotton Brown 11.78d.
Senlens and Bengal Cotton 6.20d.
Mid-Americans Cotton 8.24d.
Deliveries China Silk 175
Deliveries Canton Silk 44
Deliveries Japan Silk 58
Tone of Tea Market Quiet
Plantation Rubber July 2s. 5d. paid.

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Chinese Cotton Market

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—During the early part of the week our Cotton Market was quite strong with a fair amount of business having transpired, at the close, however, our market is again weakening owing to the new phase in the Chinese political puzzle.

New Crop—Extracts of correspondence.

Kiangsu Province.—Weather conditions during the past week have been all that could be desired, particularly the last week. Crop will be somewhat late this season.

Chekiang Province.—Fair Cotton weather has prevailed for the past ten days which enabled farmers to chop and cultivate all fields. An increase of about 5% in acreage is reported. With fair average weather from now on, bumper crop is hoped for so as to enable farmers to make up for last year's loss.

Yangtze Valley.—Conditions in this section are perfect and the plant is growing fast. From a conservative standpoint and personal observation I think the crops throughout the delta will show better results than the previous year, weather permitting.

Shantung.—So far weather conditions have been quite satisfactory, acreage is approximately the same as last year.

Tone of the market, quiet.

Liverpool

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown. 11.78
Price of Pine M. C. Bengal 6.20

Hk. Tls. 52—Frances 4.68
1-Marks 3.84
Gold 1-Hk. Tls. 1.27
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.56
1-Rupess 2.47
1-Roubles 2.45
1-Mex. \$ 1.59

Nominal

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Banks | |
| H. K. & S. B. | \$750. |
| Chartered | 525 |
| Russ.-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy | 2 B. |
| Cathay, pref | 6 S. |
| Marine Insurances | |
| Canton | \$400 S. |
| North China | 162 1/2 S. |
| Union of Canton | \$945 |
| Yangtze | \$250 B. |
| Fire Insurances | |
| China Fire | \$154 |
| Hongkong Fire | \$275. |
| Shipping | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 128 |
| Indo-China Def. | 101 S. B. |
| "Shell" | Tls. 15 1/2 |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 19 S. |
| Kochien | |
| Mining | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 11 |
| Oriental Cons. | 23 3/4 S. |
| Philippine | Tls. 2 S. |
| Raub. | Tls. 2.90 S. |
| Docks | |
| Hongkong Dock | \$122 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 75 1/2 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 9 B. |
| Wharves | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 83 1/2 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | \$80 B. |
| Lands and Hotels | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 93 B. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 92. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Central Stores | \$8 1/2 B. |
| China Reality (ordy) | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Reality (pref.) | Tls. 52 B. |
| Cotton Mills | |
| E.-wo | Tls. 135 |
| E.-wo Pref. | Tls. 105. |
| International | Tls. 67 1/2 B. |
| International Pref. | Tls. 76. |
| Lau-kung-mow | Tls. 65. |
| Oriental | Tls. 33 S. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 92. |
| Yangtze | Tls. 13 1/2 B. |
| Yangtzeepo | Tls. 5 B. |
| Yangtzeepo Pref. | Tls. 106. |
| Industrials | |
| Anglo-German Br'y. | \$95 N. |
| Batier Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Flour Mill | \$118 S. |
| China Sugar | 50 1/2 B. |
| Green Island | Tls. 26 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 5. |
| Major Bros | Tls. 160 B. |
| Shanghai Sumatra | |
| Hall & Holtz | Tls. 16 B. |
| Llewellyn | \$60. |
| Lane, Crawford | \$92. |
| Moutrie | \$35. |
| Watson | \$63 1/2 S. |
| Weeks | \$16.90 |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma | Tls. 13 B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 2 S. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 10.70 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 5 1/2 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 37 1/2 B. |
| Batu Anam | Tls. 1 1/2 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 5 1/2 B. |
| Bute | Tls. 1 1/2 B. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1.84 B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 3.60. |
| Gula Kalumpang | Tls. 12 1/2 B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 9 B. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 20 1/2 B. |
| Kapala | Tls. 7 1/2 B. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 10 B. |
| Karaan | Tls. 20. |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 17 1/2 B. |
| Kroewek Java | Tls. 11.70 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 16 1/2 B. |
| Pengkalas Durian | Tls. 11 1/2 B. |
| Permata | Tls. 7. |
| Repath | Tls. 1.30 B. |
| Samagagans | Tls. 1 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 8 B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 1.85. |
| Senawang | Tls. 17 1/2 B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.20. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7 1/2 B. |
| Shanghai Malay-Preb. | Tls. 15. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.85 B. |
| Sungai Duri | Tls. 3. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 6. |
| S'hai Kelantan | Tls. 1.15. |
| Taiping | Tls. 2 1/2 B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 27 B. |
| Ulobr | Tls. 2.60. |
| Ziangebe | Tls. 6 B. |
| Miscellaneous | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 105 B. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 18 |
| Shai Elec. and Asb. | \$2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 82 1/2 S. |
| Horse Bus | Tls. 23 B. |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30. |
| Shai Telephone | Tls. 86 |
| Shai Waterworks | Tls. 720 B. |
| S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B., Buyers. | |

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.

Chairman: Mr. Tong Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE
Capital \$1,290,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuan Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN YES TSUZU-CHIEN, Manager.

Branches: S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B., Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

DRINK

British-American Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

"The output of crude oil for June 27 was 185 tons."

FRAZAR & CO.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Iloilo Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankeu Pnom-Penh
Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd. BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers. PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris. NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala-Saigon
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Foochow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 23,000,000 Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,723,000

Head Office: PERIOD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Haifan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-chen) Hongkong Tsingtau
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostock
Daiy (Dairen) o-A
55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIBERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Colombo Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore

London Bankers: Bank of England.

Bank of London andamp;amp; Westminister

Bank of Scotland

Bank of Wales

Bank of Australia

Bank of New Zealand

Bank of South Africa

Bank of Rhodesia

Bank of Ceylon

Bank of Malaya

Bank of Indonesia

Bank of Thailand

Bank of Philippines

Bank of New Caledonia

Bank of Fiji

Bank of New Zealand

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

SUN

GLASSES-COOL & LIGHT
O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
OPTOMETRIST-1A JINKEE ROAD
8672

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Notice to Debenture Holders

THE Debenture Transfer Register
of the above Hotel will be closed
from the 27th to 30th June, both
days inclusive.

Interest Warrants for the half-
yearly interest due on the 30th
June, 1916, will be posted to each
registered holder on that date.

A further notice regarding the
exchange of the existing Debentures
for the new issue of Central Stores,
Ltd., 6% Debentures will be issued
within the course of the next few
days.

By order of the Board,

E. BURROWS,
Acting Secretary.

10243 J 30

Consolidated Rubber Estates
(1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong
Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors
held on June 15th, 1916, it was
decided to declare an interim dividend
at the rate of 20 per cent
(which equals 15 Tael cents per
share) on the Capital of the
Company, payable on and after 3rd July,
1916, to shareholders on record at
that date.

Notice is hereby given that the
Share Register and Transfer Books
of the Company will be closed from
the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Ltd.
Secretary & General Manager.

10124

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM SATURDAY, the 1st of
July, our office will be at No.
1 Bund (McBain Building).

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY
COMPANY, LTD.

SHIPPING OFFICE.

Telephones:

Manager 3826 Passenger 4207
Freight 4209 Compradore 1443

10229 J-2

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

8672

Business and Official
NoticesMAKE YOUR
OFFICE COOLERA Supply of
"Elephant Head"

Pilsener
Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The Board of
Directors held on Saturday, 24th
June, 1916, it was decided to pay
an Interim Dividend of 25 Cents
per share on the issued Capital
of the Company, on Monday, 10th
July, 1916, to shareholders on
record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 1st
July to 10th July, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 24th June, 1916.
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

10214

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is
requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white Pearls
from European countries. Write
to, or call in person at the above
address.

10199

Walter Dunn & Co.

Hand's Extra First Class Engineer's Guide 514.40
Smith and Green: The Marine Steam Engine 16.50
G. E. Steamer: Marine Boiler Manager, & Co. 9.50
Tod's Arithmetical Guide 4.50
J. P. Allier: Pract. Building Construction 9.50
Lupton's: A Practical Treatise on Mine Surveying 9.50
Dunlop: Elec. Ship Lightings 11.00
Shelden and Bassett: Dynamics Elec. Machinery 10.00
Harrison: Every Man's Own Lawyer 5.50
Wharton's: Hydrographical Surveying 6.00
E. L. Atwood's Text Book Workshops 8.00
R. J. Innes' Tables (1913) 12.50
Lindgren's Text Book of Mechanical Eng. 10.00
Carl Bailey: The Marine Steam Engine 32.00
Byron: Double: Gas, Oil and Air Engine 20.00
A. E. Seaton's Manual of Marine Engines (1913) 20.00

10183 SZECHUEN ROAD
Telephone No. 805.

TOURIST TICKETS.

ON and from 1st July, 1916, First
and Second Class Return Tourist
Tickets at reduced fares will be
issued to the following Summer
Resorts and places of interest on the
Chinese Government Railways.

Sin-tien, Leang-kou-tchouang
(for Hsiling Tombs), Nankow
(for Nankow Pass, Great Wall and
Ming Tombs), Kalgan (for Great
Wall and Mongol Market),
Tatungfu (Ta Fu Sse Marble
Temple), Peking (Summer Palace,
Temple of Heaven, etc.), Peitaiho,
Tangho (for Chingwangtiao)
Shanhaikuan (for Great Wall),
Taianfu (for Taishan Mountain)
& Chufou (for Birthplace of Confucius).

Full particulars will be sent on
application to the Traffic Manager,
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Shang-
hai North Station. Tel. No. 900.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

10215

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL WEST 1234

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Arinex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel. Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-
class Express Steamers has been
reduced to:

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.
2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.

Splendid accommodation, extra
large well aired cabins and excellent
cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every
Friday afternoon, arriving at
Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every
Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai
Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

CENTRAL STORES, LIMITED

Notice to Debenture Holders

THE Debenture Transfer Register
of the Company will be closed
from the 27th to 30th June, both
days inclusive.

Interest Warrants for the half-
yearly interest due on the 30th
June, 1916, will be posted to each
registered holder on that date.

Registered holders, other than
those who have agreed to exchange
their old Debentures for the new
issue about to be made by the Company,
will be paid off at the Registered
Office of the Company on and after
the 30th June, between the
hours of 10 to 12, and 2 to 4,
on production of their Debentures,
duly receipted.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Acting Secretary.

10248 J 30

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Kuling, Mokanshan

Visitors at the above
resorts, who are not
already Subscribers to

The China Press

can obtain copies of the
paper at

The Mission Book Co.,
Kuling, and Messrs. Yut
Sae-chang, Mokanshan

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, the 6 roomed house,
with garage and small garden, No.
155-a, Avenue Edward VII. Fitted
with kitchen range, hot and cold
water and electric light. Also the
larger semi-detached house, 52
Amiral Bayle, nearby. All rooms
have south aspect. Apply to
DENHAM & ROSE, TEL. 803.

10226 J 5

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-
roomed houses in Broadway. Apply
to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

10111

HOUSES TO LET, 41 Rue
Masinet, 6 rooms and attics, tiled
bathrooms, pantry and kitchen,
porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and
flush closets, garden, tennis, etc.
46, Rue Masinet, near French
Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled
bathrooms, porcelian tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc. 97, Rue du Roi Albert,
5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis,
etc. 101, Rue du Roi Albert, 5
rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd.

10224 T. F.

FOR RENT, five-roomed cottage,
No. 665 Cascada Road, Mokan-
shan. Terms reasonable. 'Phone
East 194.

10227 J 29

WELL-FURNISHED house wanted
by July 1st, in Hongkew district
preferably, between Quinsan and
Range Roads; about 6 rooms.
Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10232 J 29

APARTMENTS WANTED

FINANCIAL

WANTED \$1,000 loan by gentle-
man who can furnish reliable
guarantor. Willing to pay \$1,400
in monthly installments of \$50.
Apply "LOAN," THE CHINA
PRESS.

10238 J 30

EXPERIENCED young man
(neutral), speaks Chinese fluently,
travelled throughout China,
executive experience, excellent references,
seeks position. Apply to Box
467, THE CHINA PRESS.

10194 J 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: ladies with talent, for
theatrical enterprise. Good pay.
Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10242 J 4

WANTED, young lady for general
office work, for export. Only
neutral or Portuguese may apply.
State conditions, and apply to Box
478, THE CHINA PRESS.

10225 J 29

GODOWNS

WANTED, small godown in the
Central district. Apply to Box 479,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10230 J 1

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, four-cylinder motor-
cycle, Henderson or similar
make. New or second-hand.